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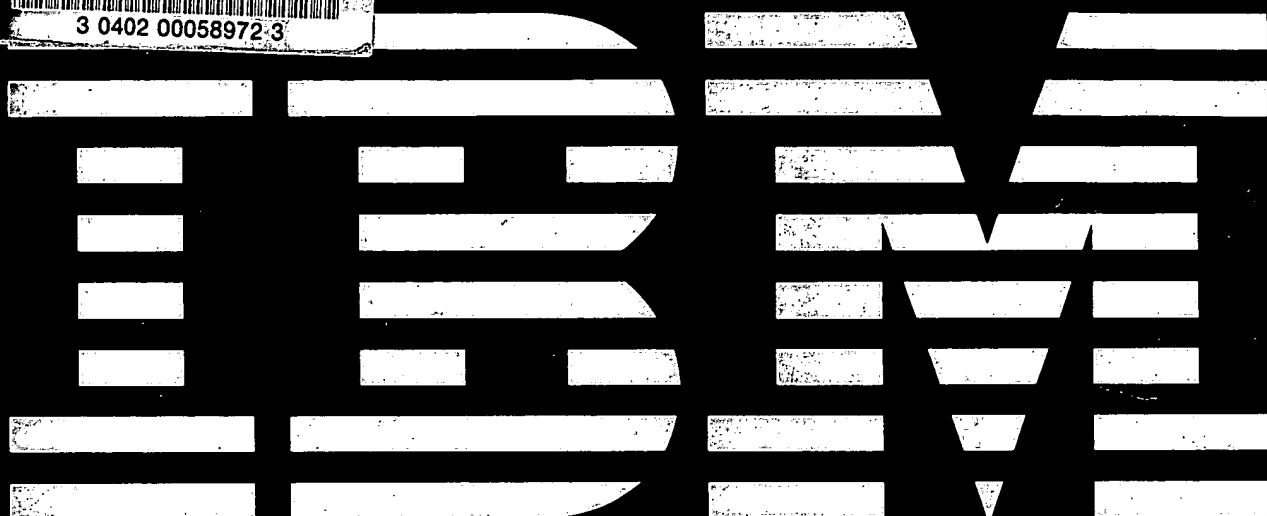
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layer partly performed in the layer itself, according to the protocol of that layer, and partly performed as a subset of systems management. (T)

layout (1) The arrangement of matter to be printed or displayed. See also format. (2) In the AIX Enhanced X-Windows program, the size and position of a window on the screen. The size of a widget is changed by using geometry management routines. Synonymous with geometry. (3) See file layout, record layout.

layout character Synonym for format effector.

LBG Load balancing group.

LCB Local block common.

LCC Link connection component.

LCCM Link connection component manager.

LCD (1) Liquid crystal display. (2) Line control definer.

LCH Logical channel queue.

LCID Local character set identifier.

LCS Link connection subsystem.

LCSM Link connection subsystem manager.

LCT Level control table.

LCU The IBM 3842 or 3843 Loop Control Unit.

LDA Logical device address.

LDNCB Local device node control block.

LDO Logical device order.

LE Less than or equal to. See also relational operator.

leader (1) The portion of magnetic tape that precedes the beginning-of-tape marker that is used to thread the tape. (T) (2) The blank section of tape at the beginning of a reel of tape. (A) (3) In text formatting: (a) Dots or hyphens used to lead the eye horizontally, as in a table of contents. (b) The divider between text and footnotes on a page, usually a short line of dashes.

leading decision (1) A loop control executed before the loop body. (A) (2) Contrast with trailing decision.

leading edge The edge of a character box closest to the graphic character that appears to precede it on a sequential baseline.

leading end The end of a perforated tape that first enters a perforated-tape reader. (A)

leading graphics From one to seven graphic characters that may accompany an acknowledgment sent to or from a BSC terminal in response to receipt of a block of data.

leading zero (1) In positional notation, a zero in a more significant digit place than the digit place of the most significant nonzero digit of a numeral. (A) (2) A zero, used as a fill character, that appears as the leftmost significant digit in a numeric value displayed on a human readable medium.

lead-in tape On a videodisc, the 40 seconds of video black that precede a program.

lead-out tape On a videodisc, the minimum of 30 seconds of video black that follow a program.

leaf A blank or printed sheet of paper in a document, each side of which is a page.

leapfrog test A check routine that copies itself through storage. (A)

learning See machine learning.

leased line Synonym for nonswitched line.

least privilege In computer security, the principle that requires that each subject be granted the most restrictive set of privileges needed for the performance of authorized functions.

Note: Restriction of privilege limits damage due to accident, error, or malice.

least recently used In MSS, an algorithm that determines the order in which active staged pages must be destaged. The algorithm ensures that the staging drive group always has the amount of allocatable space defined by the space manager.

least significant digit (LSD) In a positional representation system, a digit place having the smallest weight used. (T)

least-weight route In APPN, the one route calculated by topology and routing services (TRS) to have the lowest total weight after TRS compares the node characteristics and TG characteristics of each intermediate node and intermediate TG of each possible route for the class-of-service requested, and computes the total combined weight for nodes and TGs in each route.

monostable circuit Synonym for monostable trigger circuit.

monostable trigger circuit A trigger circuit that has one stable state and one unstable state. (I) (A) Synonymous with monostable circuit.

montage In multimedia, a series of shots edited in sequence to create a specific impression, such as the passage of time.

Monte Carlo method A method of obtaining an approximate solution to a numerical problem by the use of random numbers; for example, the random walk method, or a procedure using a random number sequence to calculate an integral. (I) (A)

More In SAA Basic Common User Access architecture, scrolling information that indicates to a user that more information is available by scrolling. See scrolling arrows.

more-data bit See M-bit.

MORE screen status For a display terminal used as a virtual console under VM, an indicator located in the lower right of the screen that notifies the user that the display screen is full, but that there is more data to be displayed. After 60 seconds, the screen is automatically erased and the next image is displayed.

MOS Metal oxide semiconductor. A type of semiconductor used in devices such as field-effect transistors. See also CMOS, HMOS, NMOS, PMOS.

mosaic Deprecated term for aggregation.

MOSFET Metal oxide semiconductor field-effect transistor.

MOSS Maintenance and operator subsystem.

MOSS-E Maintenance and operator subsystem extended.

most-significant digit (MSD) In a positional representation system, a digit having the largest weight used. (T)

motion-control photography In multimedia applications, a system for using computers to precisely control camera movements so that the different elements of a shot, such as models and backgrounds, can later be composited with a natural and believable unity.

motion video In multimedia, video that displays real motion.

motion video capture adapter In multimedia applications, an adapter that, when attached to a computer, allows an ordinary television picture to be displayed on all or part of the screen, mixing high-resolution computer graphics with video. It also enables a video camera to be used as an input device. See also still video capture adapter.

motor See integrating motor.

mount (1) To place a data medium in a position to operate. (T) (2) To make recording media accessible.

mount attribute The attribute assigned to a volume that controls when the volume can be demounted. The mount attributes are permanently resident, reserved, and removable.

mouse (1) In computer graphics, a hand-held locator operated by moving it on a flat surface. A mouse generally contains a control ball or a pair of wheels. (I) (A) (2) In SAA usage, a device that a user moves on a flat surface to position a pointer on the screen. It allows a user to select a choice or function to be performed or to perform operations on the screen, such as dragging or drawing lines from one position to another. See Figure 98.

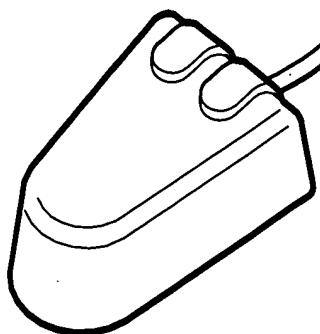


Figure 98. Mouse

mouse button In SAA Advanced Common User Access architecture, a mechanism on a mouse that a user presses to select choices or initiate actions.

mouse scaling The distance the cursor moves relative to the mouse movement. The scaling factor is either 1:1 or 2:1.

mouse threshold An operating system parameter that determines the amount of horizontal or vertical mouse movements required to move the cursor on the screen.

move (1) An operation that transfers records from one location in storage to another location in storage. Synonym for block move, transfer. (2) In the OS/2